

# SENATE RECORD VOTE ANALYSIS

106th Congress  
1st Session

Vote No. 321

October 7, 1999, 5:34 p.m.  
Page S-12215 Temp. Record

## LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION/Final Passage

**SUBJECT:** Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2000 . . . S. 1650. Final passage, as amended.

### ACTION: BILL PASSED, 73-25

**SYNOPSIS:** As passed, S. 1650, of Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2000, will provide \$326.4 billion in new budget authority, which is \$25.8 billion more than provided in fiscal year (FY) 1999 and is \$1.3 billion more than requested. This amount includes advance discretionary and mandatory appropriations and \$9.902 billion in spending from trust funds. Discretionary advance appropriations for FY 2001 will total \$18.6 billion. Advance appropriations fall under the spending caps for the year for which they are appropriated, and are not available until the year for which they are appropriated. Budget authority for FY 2000 discretionary spending will stay under the budget authority allocation of \$84.018 billion. The program funding level will be \$93.9 billion, which is \$6.2 billion more than provided for FY 1999. Details are provided below.

**Department of Labor,** \$13.252 billion, including:

- \$5.4 billion for the Job Training Partnership Act, including \$920 million for adult training (of which \$712 million will be FY 2001 advance appropriations); \$1.596 billion for dislocated worker assistance (of which 1.2 billion will be FY 2001 advance appropriations); and \$1.347 billion for the Job Corps;
- \$3.358 billion for State unemployment insurance and services;
- \$409.4 million for the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and
- \$388.1 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA; this amount is \$33.7 million more than provided last year; half of the increase will be used for compliance assistance activities; see vote No. 304).

**Department of Health and Human Services,** \$237.6 billion, including:

(See other side)

YEAS (73)				NAYS (25)		NOT VOTING (2)	
Republican (35 or 64%)		Democrats (38 or 88%)		Republicans (20 or 36%)	Democrats (5 or 12%)	Republicans (0)	Democrats (2)
Abraham	Jeffords	Akaka	Kerry	Allard	Bayh		Dodd- <sup>4</sup>
Bennett	Lott	Baucus	Kohl	Ashcroft	Conrad		Schumer- <sup>2</sup>
Bond	Lugar	Biden	Landrieu	Brownback	Edwards		
Burns	Mack	Bingaman	Lautenberg	Bunning	Feingold		
Campbell	McConnell	Boxer	Leahy	Craig	Graham		
Chafee	Murkowski	Breaux	Levin	Crapo			
Cochran	Roberts	Bryan	Lieberman	Enzi			
Collins	Roth	Byrd	Lincoln	Fitzgerald			
Coverdell	Santorum	Cleland	Mikulski	Gramm			
DeWine	Shelby	Daschle	Moynihan	Grams			
Domenici	Smith, Gordon	Dorgan	Murray	Hagel			
Frist	Snowe	Durbin	Reed	Helms			
Gorton	Specter	Feinstein	Reid	Inhofe			
Grassley	Stevens	Harkin	Robb	Kyl			
Gregg	Thompson	Hollings	Rockefeller	McCain			
Hatch	Thurmond	Inouye	Sarbanes	Nickles			
Hutchinson	Warner	Johnson	Torricelli	Sessions			
Hutchison		Kennedy	Wellstone	Smith, Bob (I)			
		Kerrey	Wyden	Thomas			
				Voinovich			

#### EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE:

- 1—Official Business
- 2—Necessarily Absent
- 3—Illness
- 4—Other

#### SYMBOLS:

- AY—Announced Yea
- AN—Announced Nay
- PY—Paired Yea
- PN—Paired Nay

- \$187.957 billion for the Health Care Finance Administration (HCFA), including: \$116.676 billion for grants to States for Medicaid (including advance appropriations); and \$69.289 billion for Federal payments to Medicare trust funds (this amount includes the Part B subsidy and other reimbursements to the Part A trust fund for benefits and administrative costs not financed by payroll taxes or premium contributions);

- \$4.433 for the Health Resource Service Administration (HRSA), including \$1.611 billion for the Ryan White AIDS programs, \$1.024 billion for consolidated health centers (for related debate, see vote No. 300); \$695 million for Maternal and Child Health block grants, and \$222.4 million for Title X family planning (contraception programs; the Adolescent Family Life abstinence program, funded in another section, will receive only \$19.7 million);

- \$2.802 billion for the Centers for Disease Control (CDC);

- \$17.614 billion for the National Institutes of Health (an increase of \$2 billion);

- \$20.104 billion for the Administration on Children and Families, including: \$1.1 billion in advance appropriations for FY 2001 and \$300 million in emergency appropriations for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP; \$1.1 billion in advance appropriations from last year will also be available in FY 2000); \$2.38 billion for the Social Services Block Grant, including advance appropriations (Title XX; see vote No. 302); \$2 billion in advance appropriations for FY 2001 for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (see vote No. 303); and \$5.267 billion for Head Start; and

- \$1 billion for consolidated health centers (for related debate, see vote No. 300).

**Department of Education, \$37.6 billion, including:**

- \$9.498 billion for student financial assistance, including \$7.778 billion for Pell Grants, of which \$1.176 billion will be advance appropriations for FY 2001, and \$631 million for Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants;

- \$8.751 billion for education for the economically disadvantaged;

- \$892 million for Impact Aid;

- \$2.887 billion for school improvement programs, including a program level of \$611 million for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program;

- \$6.036 billion for special education (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; an increase of \$911.5 million);

- \$1.2 billion for education improvement initiatives (funding will be used for hiring teachers if authorizing language is enacted; see vote No. 297);

- \$1.677 billion for vocational and adult education; and

- \$1.656 billion for education reform programs, including \$400 million for 21st Century Community Learning Centers (for related debate, see vote No. 299), \$494 million for the School to Work Opportunities Program, \$494 million for the Goals 2000 Program, and \$550.1 million for education technology programs.

**Related Agencies, \$37.9 billion, including:**

- \$31.643 billion for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program, including advance funding; and

- \$350 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (for related debate, see vote No. 301).

**Miscellaneous provisions:**

- a Youth Violence Prevention Initiative will receive \$850 million from currently authorized programs within the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education; the initiative will focus resources on activities that identify, prevent, and help cope with violence among youth;

- \$174 million will be provided for violent crime reduction activities, including \$102 million for battered women's shelters;

- the Secretary of Health and Human Services will be allowed to fund "needle exchange" programs if she decides that such programs are effective in preventing the spread of HIV and do not encourage the use of illegal drugs (in such programs drug abusers give used needles to the Government in exchange for clean needles, which they use for illegal drug injections);

- except in cases of rape or incest or when necessary to save the life of the mother, none of the funds appropriated under this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated under this Act, will be expended for any abortion or to pay for abortion as a health care fringe benefit;

- in conformance with the beliefs of tens of millions of Americans that life begins at conception, funds from this Act will not be used to create a human embryo or embryos for research purposes, nor will they be used for research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero;

- the current ban on funding for national education testing will be continued;

- it is the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should increase awareness of diabetes and funding for diabetes research within existing funding levels (see vote No. 305);

- it is the sense of the Senate that it is important to determine the economic status of former recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) cash welfare assistance (see vote No. 318);

- it is the sense of the Senate that the Administration should carry out congressional intent and cease its inappropriate

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interpretation of the law regarding Medicare's prospective payment system for hospital outpatient department services; and

- it is the sense of the Senate that the conferees on H.R. 2466, the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, shall include language prohibiting funds from being used for the Brooklyn Museum of Art unless the Museum immediately cancels the exhibit 'Sensation', which contains obscene and pornographic pictures, a picture of the Virgin Mary desecrated with animal feces, and other examples of religious bigotry.

**Those favoring** final passage contended:

This appropriations bill addresses the day-to-day needs of Americans. It will work to maintain our commitment to public health, education, and American workers. First, in the area of public health, it will provide a \$2 billion increase for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and a \$100 million increase for community health centers. These increases will greatly improve the lives of the poor and the elderly in our country. Second, in the area of education, total funding will be increased by \$2.2 billion over last year's funding level, which is \$500 million more than was requested by the President. Third, American workers will benefit from this appropriations bill, because it will maintain funding for all job training programs and worker protection provisions in the Department of Labor. We must put the health and welfare of our workers first, and increased training and protections will do just that. Finally, though a number of our colleague will contend otherwise, we are pleased to report that there are no funding gimmicks in this bill to hide excessive spending. It is true that the bill will use forward funding in some areas such as education, but that use is appropriate because of the unique way in which education is funded in this country. Overall, we support both the total funding and the distribution of funds in this bill and therefore support final passage.

**While favoring** final passage, some Senators expressed the following reservations:

Argument 1:

We are happy that this bill has large funding increases for education, but it has failed to give any funding for three vital education programs. First, it will not provide any money for school construction, even though we know our children are attending schools that are collapsing around them. We must do something to improve our old buildings in which our children are learning all of the new and wonderful things that education has to offer. Second, it will not provide funding for the class-size reduction program. Our colleagues have said they will not provide such funding unless the program is authorized; we hope that conferees add authorizing language and funds. Third, it will not provide any funding for the President's English Language and Civics Education Initiative. We will vote for final passage, but, if funding for these three programs is not provided in conference, we may well end up opposing the conference report.

Argument 2:

This bill employs the "advance appropriations" budget gimmick. That gimmick is used to destroy spending restraint by committing the Government to increase spending in particular areas a year or more ahead of time. When we then get to the year for which that advance money is appropriated, we have to start with a smaller budget for all other spending. This practice encourages greater spending and makes it much harder to put together budgets in which all priorities are weighed against each other equally. These shady budgeting practices need to end. With this concern voiced, we urge adoption of this bill.

**Those opposing** final passage contended:

Though there are several problems in this bill that may cause Senators to oppose it, the one that stands out most prominently is the high level of pork-barrel spending. Senators claim they do not want to break the spending caps or dip into the Social Security surplus, but they then turn around and add pork that does nothing but increase spending and force us to use the surplus, Social Security or otherwise. If we would cut the pork from all our appropriations bills, we would find we had more than enough to pass all the appropriations bills and still provide meaningful tax relief. Therefore, we find it necessary to oppose this appropriations bill.